WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896-TWENTY PAGES.

### A POISONED LIVER.

Don't Keep Poison In Your Body Longer Than You Have To.

What poisons arise in your stomach come from undigested food which has decomposed there. They are absorbed by your blood and go to your liver, where they paralyze its functions and make you

Finally they go into the blood again and are carried all over the body, disordering your different organs, and perhaps making you dangerously sick. This is the origin of many diseases which are no always known for what they are.

The poisons of undigested food can only be go rid of by the use of a purifying, strengthening, digestive tonic, like the Shaker Digestive Cordial A few doses of this wonderful cordial will soon clear away all undigested, fermenting, poisoning substances, restore your appetite, aid you to digest your food, purify your liver and blood of all dangerous poisons and restore you to perfect health. It will cure biliousness, indigestion, nausea headache, dizziness, mental depression, weakness, fever, flatulence, constipation, loss of appetite, bad taste in mouth, stomach ache, anaemia, rheumatism, etc., where other medicines will barely

At druggists. Ten cents for a trial bottle. Write for free book to The Shakers, 30 Reade

The STANDARD and BEST prepared



An easily digested food. Safe and absolutely pure.

Is unquestionably a most valuable food in the sick room, where either little one or adult needs delicate. nourishing diet!!

Sick room diet would often be the despair of physicians, mothers and trained nurses, but for this most valuable food. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!

. John Carle & Sons, New York. ·····

# "Your credit

is good==="

We're going to keep saying that to you until every man and woman in Washington knows it by heart-and understands that they are welcome to walk into our store-buy just what they please-and make their own terms of pay-

Mattings—

We ought to have trade for Mattings. We deserve it on every ground that satisfaction stands on. It's a certainty that there's no bigger or better stock to select from anywhere. And our costless credit makes the buying easy.

Baby Carriages.

too. We deserve it on the same grounds of satisfaction. The makes we handle are guarantee for that. In our new building we are in shape to show you such a line as we have wanted to carry all along. Credit buys these, too.

We ought to have your trade for these,

On Easter Monday we're going to hold Particulars in Saturday's Star and Sun

House & Herrmann, \$ N.E. COR. 7TH AND I STS. N.W.

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### Everyone Knows How Much Better? LUCCA OLIVE OIL is than any

- genuine Lucca Oil. We have it-import it ourselves direct from Italy. We've tut lately received another shipment--same as we've always ban-EFIN FULL QUART BOTTLES, \$1.

W. Thompson, 703 I Pharmacist, 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

## The California Corset

Fits, Wears and is Comfortable. IS NOT SOLD IN STORES. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. California Corset Co.,

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

## A FROZEN BLESSING

Florida Learning the Lesson of Stern Necessity.

CALAMITY THAT MEANS COMFORT

Neglected Opportunities That Are Now Being Utilized.

PROSPERITY PREDICTED

Staff Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ORLANDO, Fla., March 27, 1896. In a previous letter the renaissance of Florida was touched upon in a general way and an impression conveyed of the remark able manrer in which resuscitation from apparent ruin was progressing. Since it was written I have had abundant opportunity to investigate the conditions further, with the result of increased amazement and admiration for the courageous faith of the

Fifteen months ago Florida bought nearly

everything it corsumed in the north. Hav

corn, meat and canned goods were exclusively shipped into the state and sold at prices necessarily high on account of the heavy freight rates. All about there was fertile land, not distinctly agricultural, to be sure, but easy of cultivation when properly treated. In the orange groves, where much fertilizer was used, there was a luxurious growth of grass, which the growers would industriously plough up or burn down. The spaces between the trees were kept clear of all growth of the sort, under the idea that it would take the sustenance from the trees. Thus land full of fecundity, and which could have been devoted to the raising of vegetables, melons and other nec-essary products that enter into daily con-sumption, was made a barren waste in order to give the orange trees a chance. In awakening the people of Florida in its most attractive sections to a realization of their past mistakes of this character, the freeze of 1895 is proving a blessing instead of a calamity. Within a radius of fifty miles around this city is the garden spot of Flor-ida. Fron: this territory at least four-fifths of the oranges were sent to the north, and nine-tenths of the so-called Indian river

oranges, too, because the orange-growing strip in the Indian river country is not more than a half mile wide at its broadest. Former Neglect in Agriculture. It is not exaggeration to say that no one in all this section raised a grain of corn, a ton of hay or more than enough vegetables to meet his daily wants. Baled hay from the west was exclusively used, while the native growth was persistently destroyed or allowed to go to waste. Cattle, which were few, were pastured in the woods and the scrub, and horses were fed on the imported hay and oats and corn. The baled hay cost from \$28 to \$30 a ton, and the man who had a small orange grove of two or three acres spent more than the profits on his orange crop feeding the horse that was used in its cultivation. A stalk of corn was as much of a curiosity here as an orange tree would as a staple was concerned, and there was not a grist mill in the country. Oranges were everything and everywhere omnipo tent. The freeze of December 29, 1894, destroyed a crop of 6,000,000 boxes of oranges. The freeze of February 8, 1895, destroyed the trees that bore them. There was a sum of \$15,000,000 owed in the orange part of the state on mortgages, and men in the north held them. There was no money anywhere

for the orange crop was worthless. Recognized Their Mistakes. These people then perceived for the first

time that they had been wasting their opportunities, and, gritting their teeth, set to work to take advantage of them. Jerome Palmer, a livery stable proprietor here, gave me in a few words an excellent illustraticn of how things have changed in a

welvemonth.

"A year ago," he said, "I was paying \$30 a ton for baled western hay, and every man who owned a horse in this section was doing the same thing. This winter there has not been a dozen bales of western hay shipped in. We are paying \$8 a ton for neighborhood hay and \$2 for hauling, a tetal \$10. and every tent of the merce. total of \$10; and every cent of the money is being spent for the improvement and ad-vancement of Florida."

Instances in Point.

At Lakeland, below here, 6,000 quarts of strawberries have been shipped north this season, for which the growers have received an average price at the station of 15 cents a quart. Last year not a berry was shipped. Two young Englishmen near here had their all invested in an orange grove. The trees were killed to the roots, and they were ruined. They went to work, prepared three acres of land and planted It in cabbages. They sold \$450 worth last week, and have twice as many left, which are now being shipped. The same amount of fertilizer needed to keep orange trees in good condition has been found sufficient to grow other products that bring a profit four or five times as great. In the past six months a half-dozen grist mills have bee put in operation, and now the corn raised last year is being ground into meal at a trifling cost. Before the freeze it was all imported from the north at an extravagant price. Plans are being drawn for an equal price. Plans are being drawn for an equal number of canning factories. Go into a grocery or provision store anywhere in Florida, and you are struck by the appearance of the shelves, loaded down with canned goods, and all put up at the north. No one down here before the freeze ever thought of raising vegetables, except for the early northern market. They allowed the surplus to go to waste, being satisfied with the big prices they received for the first crops. The freeze taught them that this was a crazy policy, and now they real. this was a crazy policy, and now they realize that they can establish factories to put up that immense surplus of peas, tomatoes beans and other vegetables, and supply the demand in the state at lower prices, because the freight charges will be eliminated and the profits of two or three sets of middlemen. These are a few instances of what is being done all over the state in

All Learning the Lesson. Every section is adapting itself to the new necessities, and doing so by availing itself of opportunities that always existed. The Georgia watermelon is not going to hold its pre-eminent place without a struggle, either. Floridians have found they can raise them of excellent quality at imshipments to the north, two or three week earlier than the Georgians can possibly send theirs. That means more money to

meet obligations and improve property.

The planting of tobacco will be impor tant, also. Dozens of farmers have their planting beds ready, and will soon set out their fields, and past experiments have shown that excellent results attend the Another and more important factor in the

new agricultural movement of Florida promises to be the canaigre root. This peculiar tuber contains fifty per cent of tannic acid, and is now raised almost ex-civilizing in Arizona and Mexico. It has been proven that the poorest land in Flori-da—indeed, any land that will sustain the da—indeed, any land that will sustain the palmetto—will nurture and ripen the canaigre. It is said the profits from a crop of this variety approach \$50 an acre. The time will come, so conservative men in Florida declare, when the state will raise everything it consumes in the way of food products, except wheat. My investigation

of the new conditions leads me to believe that the claim is not too sanguine.

Prospects of the Orange Growers. And all the time the orange trees are ending up lusty green shoots from their roots, and mile after mile as you ride through the orange growing country the landscape is filled with dead orange trees or their stumps, surrounded by a luxurious lunch of young growth. In hundreds of groves the trees have been cut down, and the effect of the fresh, young trees is that of a newly planted orchard. Where the trees still stand their leafiess branches hang over the same bright shafts of promises. In these years of the same bright shafts of promises In the same bright shafts of promises. bang over the same bright shafts of promise. In five years, if there are no more killing freezes, it is estimated that Florida will have more oranges to sell than she ever had, but they will not be depended on as in the past to sustain the state. The new lines of agricultural industry and their dependent branches will be followed and fostered with ceaseless energy. One need have no fear about the future prosperity of have no fear about the future prosperity of Florida.
Florida is fortunate in its railroad facili-

ties. This development is a hundred years ahead of the actual necessities of the state. There are few states in the west which are There are few states in the west which are so ramified by railroads. On either coast, down through the center and zigzagging here and there across it, run the paths of the iron horses. They penetrate wildernesses of swamp and jungle that will never pay tribute to them in a thousand years. Through leagues of sand and scrub the engine religious and statistics. engines plunge, and stations are few and far apart, but their traffic, nevertheless, is heavy, and their rates are high. The pub-lic passenger coaches on regular passenger trains are nearly sumptuous in their appointments, and surprise northern people with the convenient and comfortable appointments. Next to the free chair cars on some of the western systems, there are no cars in the north in which passengers may travel without extra charge that can com-pare to them, and time is cut to a nicety in making out the schedules. It is to the railroads that Florida owes most of its present advancement—in time it will abundantly remunerate the enterprising men who established them by keeping the tracks crowded with freight cars. There can be no doubt of that.
CLUSKEY CROMWELL.

THE SENATE AT WORK.

Bills Passed Yesterday Afternoon Be-

fore Adjournment. The Senate yesterday afternoon passed the Arkansas settlement bill by a vote of 38 to 14, after a motion to recommit had been defeated. The calendar was then taken up and ten measures were possed, including one relating to the District. This was the bill authorizing the sale of the title of the United States to certain tracts of land in the District to Margaret Shu-grue, Caroline Lochboehler and John R. Scott. An amendment was adopted which provides that the sale shall not take place unless the Secretary of War be of the opinion that the transfer of title will in no wise be detrimental to the Washirgton aqueduct, and that the encroachments on the land were not fraudulent. This being a House bill, it was sent to conference. Mr. Pasco tried to secure action on the bill for the relief of George H. Plant. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to George H. Plant of the District of Columbia \$5,216.85, that being the amount

found to be due to him by the Court of Claims for losses and damages sustained tion of the bill, and it was laid over.

House bill 5490, to license billiard and pool tables in the District, was taken up, but there was an apparent error in the print of the bill, and it was laid aside. The Senate District committee ordered a favorpassed by the House, but yesterday afternoon it was found that in making the Senate print in some manner the bill had been put in type just as it was reported by the

House appeared as a Senate committee amendment. Consequently the bill went over without prejudice. There was a sharp debate between Senators Wolcott, Teller and Peffer on one side and Mr. Hill on the other when the resolution introduced February 12, 1896, by Mr. Peffer providing for an investigation into the sales of bonds in 1894, 1895 and 1896 was reached. Mr. Hill objected to its present consideration, and after a good deal of acrimonious talk. Mr. Peffer served notice that he would move today to take up the resolution for final action.

The general bills passed during the afternoon were as follows: S. 1491, for the relief of Dr. John B. Read; S. 264, providing for the location and the second secon for the location and purchase of public lands for a reservoir site; S. 1935, providing for a commission to negotiate with the Crow and Flathead Indians for a cession of portions of their reservation in Montana; H. R. 1244, to confirm certain cash entries of offered lands in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas; H. R. 5914, to amend the act authorizing the Interoceanic Railway Company to build lines through the Indian territory. S. 154 providing for the creation. territory; S. 154, providing for the erection of a \$2,000,000 public building at Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Res. 24, providing for the destruction of income tax returns, and H. R. 55, for the establishment of a light house and fog-signal station at or near Big Oyster Bed Shoal, N. L

THE CITY POST OFFFICE.

The Money Appropriated to Continue the Work This Year.

During the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill in the House yesterday afternoon the item was reached appropriating \$275,000 to continue work on the Washington city post office, under the present limit

"I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois in charge of this bill a question, said Mr. Johnson of California. "Is not that very much lower than the estimate made by the department for the construction of this building as being absolutely necessary to complete 12". necessary to complete it?"
"That is sufficient, I would say to the gen-

tleman from California," responded Mr. Cannon. "It is all that is required for the building up to the 1st of March next. That is only a year from this time, and the fund will be sufficient to carry on the work up to that time. There is a desire and recommendation on the part of the supervising architect, for various reasons which I will not go into now, to break the limit of the cost on that building, but that will require legislation. We recommend, within the legislation. We recommend, within the limit, all the money that is necessary for use between now and March 1, 1897." "Is that all that could be used profitably

if appropriated?" is about \$100,000 still within the limit that is not recommended in the appro-priation, because it is not necessary." "If an extra amount was given, would not the work be pushed ahead a little more rapidly?"

"No. There is power to contract, the gen-

There is power to contract, the gen-"No. There is power to contract, the gentleman knows, and this ouilding is being carried on under contract now."

"I asked the question because the work seems to be slower now than tar in Janu-

"All the appropriation that is available for the purpose during the year has been made."
"If the gentleman thinks so, I will not offer the amendment I had intended to offer at this time." The appropriation, therefore, stands as proposed by the committee.

Receiver Appointed. Judge Hagner has appointed John B. Wight receiver for the real estate of the late Mary Van Riswick, whose will is

being contested by Mrs. Martina Carr, a daughter. Mr. Wight's bond was fixed at FOR NERVOUS DEPRESSION Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. W. E. PITMAN, Lynchburg, Va., says: "I have used it in nervous depression and dyspeptic troubles, with good results."

Honolulu Rejoices in the Upward Prices of Sugar.

HER GOVERNMENT BORROWS EASILY

The Queen Practically as Free as Anybody.

IRRIGATING SUGAR

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star

HONOLULU, March 14, 1896., Over three weeks ago the legislature convened for its regular biennial session A special session was held last summer, which disposed of various matters which were pressing for attention, and which the government had been unwilling to settle by their provisional authority. At the same time appropriations were settled for the time being. The present is more strictly a business session for careful consideration of resources and expenditures of the republic for 1896 and '97. Some questions are also to be considered which at the last session were referred to committees to investigate and report upon.

While the lower house is occupied with matters divers and sundry, the senate has settled down to diligent work upon the appropriation bill. According to our constitution, this originates in the senate, or rather, the executive brings its budget first into that upper house. Our little state of 100,000 people makes a tolerable showing of figures for its budget. Estimated receipts to the treasury for the two years are given at \$3,645,000, and proposed expenditures figure up to \$3,604,000. These figures are exclusive of proposed loans for the purpose of executing a variety of public

As to raising money for public works by As to raising money for public works by loans, it pays well if judiciously expended. Wharves, water works and many other improvements yield the government large direct income from rents and fees. Roads and many other public works multiply the assessable value of adjacent property. The system is a good one if carefully managed, and it is proposed by the government to proceed on this system in a liberal manner during the coming blennial period. The public credit is excellent. Finance Minister Damon felicitates himself and the levisla. Damon felicitates himself and the legislature upon having sold government 6 per cent bonds right here in Honolulu during the past three years to the amount of over \$540,000. There appears to be no doubt of facility in raising \$250,000 a year in the same way, at probably a lower rate of in-terest. Honclulu capitalists are likely to be flush with present high prices of sugar and an abundant crop.

Good Credit. have the sympathy of the administration It is truly remarkable that during none of those times of peril was the confidence of our local capitalists shaken in the permanence of the government, unless it were nomentarily in December, 1893, when Min-ister Willis began his hostile operations. All the time the finance minister has found a steady local demand for new bonds of the government, and has issued them quite the government, and has issued them quite regularly at the rate of \$15,000 a month, partly to cover current authorized expenditures for public works, and partly to cover previous expenditures near the close of the monarchy, when the public credit had suffered, and the bonds could not be regulated. Public gredit was very bad durnegotiated. Public credit was very bad durng the last six months of the monarchy. It is was particularly shown by the large withdrawals of deposits from the Postal Savings Bank, by which the treasury be-came severely embarrassed. Soon after the queen was overthrown, confidence returned,

and deposits flowed in afresh to the public savings bank.

The general financial condition of these islands is exceptionally prosperous this year. In the first place, there is now coming in a much larger crop of sugar than ever before—not less than 190,000 tons. Secondly, that sugar brings a higher price (4 cents and more) than it has done for many previous years, in consequence of shortage in the Cuba crop. Our planters are now reaping a golden harvest. The large fleet of coasting steamers is working to its utmost force in handling the average of 12,000 tons of sugar which the mills are now pouring out every week. Wharves are burdened with sacks of the yellow crystals, while the high black hulls of clippers lie alongside, rapidly sinking low in the water with their heavy freights. Several of these ships have taken their cargoes to New York around the Horn, the old stormy route which we hope the Nicaragua canal will in a few hope the Nicaragua years make obsolete.

Sugar Looking Up.

Already a number of the sugar corporations have announced dividends which had paid none for one or two years past. One is the large Ewa plantation, within seventy minutes by rail from this city. It turns out nearly 10,000 tons this year. It was un-fortunately managed at first and lost heavily its first two years, but is now yielding its first dividends, and large ones. On this plantation was lately made the unprecedented product of fourteen tons of sugar from a single acre. Its average yield of "plant" cane last year was five tons. This was cane of eighteen to twenty months' growth. "Ratoons," or second growth cane, was about two tons per acre. A general average yield of plant cane throughout the islands is about three tons per acre. The larger yield at Ewa is due to superior soil, but especially to copious irrigation, the wa-ter being lifted by pumps from artesian wells to an average height of eighty feet. Cost of irrigation per annum is about \$20 per acre for lifting the water, or \$4 per ton of sugar. Although the cane grows for eighteen months, it requires irrigation not over twelve.

The amount of rain varies so much in different districts that methods of culture of cane crops greatly differ throughout the islands. Perhaps not more than one-third of the whole is irrigated, and this yields the largest crops to the acre. As a rule, the arid lands are of richer soil than those which have been perpetually leached by rains. It is a bonanza to the planter when he can find water which can possibly be applied, even at heavy expense, to some large tract of arid country on the lee side of an island. Not long ago H. P. Baldwin and partners expended half a million in ditches and forty-inch iron piping to conduct the Hanapepe stream upon the dry levels of Makaweli Kauai. That barren expanse now is ver-dant with 5,000 acres of sugar cane, yield-

ing 13,000 tons of sugar a year.

To illustrate the differences in moisture in To illustrate the differences in moisture in different sections, take the records of rainfall for 1895. Here in Honolulu, under one hundred feet elevation, there were about forty inches of rain. Five miles inland, at a height of 800 feet, where the trade winds drive through Nutanu valley, there were 145 inches during the year, and at Ewa plantation down to leave and only twenty. plantation, down to leeward, only twenty

Throughout the Hila plantations, along twenty-five miles of coast, where the trades pile up against the giant Maunakea, there was an average of 130 inches. In the Olaa woods, on the Volcano road, where the new

Effect of Trade Winds.

coffee plantations are growing, at 1,800 feet altitude, there was the largest rainfall of all, 190 inches. Yet, fifty miles to the westward, along ninety miles of coast under the lee of the great mountains, the shore receives only about 15 inches of rain in winter from the westward, and lies parched and burned all summer. Yet, strangely, only three miles inland, at an altitude of 1,800 feet, there are 70 inches of rain precipitated by the daily sea breeze, creating the splendid coffee belt of Kena. It may be estimated that two-thirds of the area of these islands receives only from 12 to 30 inches of rain, or too little for agriculture without irrigation. We have, fortunately, a tree, the South American Algaroba, which flourishes on the most arid coast lands, and which is valuable not only for hardwood fuel, but for its abundant sweet pods, which are excellent fodder for stock. In many sections the hitherto brown and barren coasts are green with the verdure of this useful tree.

useful tree.

I alluded above to the old Cape Horn route, where so many of us old-timers used to spend weeks and even months in seemingly vain struggling against an obstinate months to the seeming tempest and enormous Antarctic Day after day our good ships, close-hauled on the head wind, and under close-reefed topsails and staysails, would plunge heavily against the immense waves, and a week of that tedious fighting would record that we had made tem miles westing, or perhaps had dropped back fifty miles east. A very similar kind of weather seems to prevail in winter on the much vaunted "great circle route," from San Francisco to Yokohama, which sweeps far north along the Aleutian Islands, in latitude 50 degrees

The Rio de Janeiro's Voyage. Ten days since the good steamer Rio de Jane'ro arrived here in distress, having burned her after deck house and mizzen topmast to save her little reserve of twenty tons of coal. She was twenty-six days out from San Francisco, bound to Yokohama. For sixteen days she had fought her way against that vile Aleutian (or Cape Horn) weather. Yet a thousand miles from her destination she encountered still heavier gales, and burned fifty-four tons of coal in advancing sixty-six miles. Her supposedly ample coal supply approaching exhaustion, she gave up the battle and ran for Honolulu, 2,500 miles away, partly under sail, reaching here in ten days. Replenishing her bunkers, she steamed off on the peaceful course she had better have taken three

weeks earlier.
This is an interesting object lesson in the This is an interesting object lesson in the disadvantages of the northern great circle route, whose shortness, we have had it dinned into us, will divert most of the trans-Pacific commerce away from Honolulu. It does look very nicely upon an ordinary globe, when one stretches a tape from San Francisco to Yokohama along the Aleutian Islands, and contrasts its directness with the long deviation with the the Aleutian Islands, and contrasts its directness with the long deviation via Honolulu. But it is the old story of a long circuit around a steep hill being cheaper than the shart cut directly over it. In the winter season, at least, westerly gales are too prevalent in those latitudes not to render the westward passage via Honolulu the most desirable. Another object lesson is the desirableness of a cable to Honolulu. Had we been in telegraphic connection, the safety of the Rio could have been announced twelve days earlier than it was per Peking to Yokohama.

The Queen's Liberty.

The ex-queen has lately been improving her enlarged liberty by indulging in a trip Claims' for losses and damino between the by him by reason of a collision between the by him by reason of the Potomac river.

Certainly the credit of the protomac river.

Inkely to be far better, now that things likely to be far better, now that things have the accurate by a collision between the bull the parallel of the protomac river.

Attorney Thomas says: "The District laws relating to the proposed by a collision use. So completely have the aging the work of the parallel of the to her country house at Waialua, thirty the last of the political prisoners has ceased to be regarded as anything but natural and appropriate, although at the time many felt it to be an unsafe proceeding. Being still under a nominal surveillance, and virtually liable at any time to reim-prisonment if suspected of conspiracy against the government, it is quite certain that none of the late offenders are at all likely to engage in further attempts. The republic presents every aspect of having fairly settled down to a peaceable and pros-perous career. KAMEHAMEHA. KENSINGTON.

Early Sunday morning it was discovered that two grocery stores and the post office had been burglarized during the night. A cellar window of Corrick & Dulin's store, in the town hall, had been broken open, but no entrance was made. The front window of the side of the store occupied as post office was smashed, the cash drawer rifled of its contents, which consisted of \$2 in stamps and some small change, and letters were opened, in hope of finding money. The thieves then helped themselves to several boxs of cigars and about twenty pounds of cheese. The cash register was then taken bedily from the store and carried over near the sheemaker shop of Mr. C. F. Blonden, and there broken open, and a few cents ex-tracted, Messrs. Corrick and Dulin having, according to custom, removed all the cash

before leaving the store at night.

A visit was made at the store of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, on Fawcett avenue, by the same parties, probably. A side window was pried open, an entrance effected, and the till tapped, but yielded only eleven or twelve cents. The burglars extracted some plug tobacco, sampled some oranges, and then departed, leaving the front door wide open. Suspicion rests upon a couple of alleged notion ped-dlers, who were hanging about the village Saturday. An orange which had been bitten and thrown aside showed that one of the burglars was minus a front tooth. The railroad detectives, the city police and the United States postal authorities were at once notified, and an investigation is in

A society, to be known as the "H. H.," was organized Saturday afternoon last at the home of Miss Margie Hart. Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Margie Hart; secretary, Miss Flora W. Smith; treasurer, Miss Faith Stock. The society is for mutual improvement. A subsociety is for mutual improvement. A sub-ject for study and discussion will be as-signed for each meeting. "Washington City, Its History, Government, Institu-tions," etc., were given to the various mem-bers. These will be reported upon at the next meeting, which will be held Saturday, April 4, at 3 p.m., at the home of Miss Sadie Kinnear. Kinnear.

The return of Rev. Robert M. Moore as pastor of Kensington M. E. Church for another year, and the occupation of the recently completed parsonage by himself and wife, were made the occasion of a brilliant reception Friday evening last. The pastor's popularity brought together a large number outside of his congregation, and taxed the capacity of the roomy parsonage to its ut-most. Dr. G. W. T. Wright made the address of welcome on behalf of the churc dress of welcome on behalf of the church, which was happily responded to by Mr. Moore. Rev. Charles L. Pate of Washington, who was pastor in charge when this mission was opened at Knowles' Station, contrasted the outlook then and now. The early services were held in the new frame barn at Oak Knoll, the residence of Mr. W. H. Wheatley, who afterward donated the ground and rendered substantial aid in erecting the present church building. During inclement weather the approaches ing inclement weather the approaches were then such that it required physical endur-ance as well as spiritual zeal to attend services. The attendance had grown so mark-edly that the erection of a new church edifice was contemplated to be in keeping with the parsonage, at which this housewarming was in progress. Rev. Jas. T. Marshall of the Warner Memorial Church volced the pleas-ure he and his congregation felt at the return of a pastor with whom they had so cordially co-operated in the past in the up-building of the Master's kingdom. Cake and cream were served to the guests, and in-formal congratulations to the pastor and his wife were the features of the evening. Among the out-of-town guests were Dr.
Luther B. Wilson, presiding elder, and wife;
Rev. Hedding B. Leech, Rev. and Mrs. Chas.
L. Pate and Rev. Thomas D. Lewis.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Street Railways. As predicted in The Star, the Commission

ers have reported in favor of granting the Capital Traction Company the right to the territory west of 17th street which was contended for by the Columbia road as a western extension. To bring this condition about the Commissioners yesterday recommended adverse action upon the bill extending the Columbia railroad and submitted a substitute provid ng its extension along Bladensburg road, and make no mention of a western extension. After reporting the bill, the Commissioners say by way of explanation that there is an additional reason for opposing the western extension of the Columbia road. Instead of running from 15th. bia road. Instead of running from 15th street and New York avenue to 17th and G street along the tracks of the Capital Trac-tion Cmpany, it desires to lay a double track on 15th street from New York avenue track on 15th street from New York avenue to H street, along H street to 17th and down 17th to G. This plan would make three sets of curve tracks at 15th street and New York avenue, which the Commissioners think would be highly undestrable. The Commissioners believe that the consolidation of the Columbia and Metropolitan roads would be advantaged. reads would be advantageous for the public. Concerning the extension of the road along the Bladensburg road, the Commissioners say: "The extension would be a public advantage if Bladensburg road is widened. The Columbia Suburban road charter has exp'red, and the extension is a natural one for the Columbia road. The company is better prepared to make it than the Eckington road. We also recommend the Co-lumbia extension on the Benning and Ana-costia roads. The roads should also be widened, and the tracks should cross the East-ern branch on a separate bridge by double tracks. The bridge would cost \$7,000. Our substitute bill embraces the easterly exten-sions asked for by the Columbia road, its consolidation provisions with the Metropoli-tan road and the provisions for the widening of the roads mentioned. We suggest that trolley be prevented on these roads. If the roads consolidate, the company shall be known as the Metropolitan Electric Trac ion Company. Adverse Action.

Adverse action is recommended by the Commissioners upon Senate bill 1040, to amend the act of June 30 for the relief of polders of special assessment certificates. The provisions of this bill have heretofore been fully printed in The Star, together with the objections of the authorities there-Horse Racing.

The Commissioners renew their former favorable recommendation upon Senate bill 1866, relating to horse racing in the District of Columbia. Accompanying their report is a letter from their attorney recommending the passage of the same. Favorable Report.

A favorable report was submitted yesterday by the Commissioners upon Senate bill

2463, which provides for the transfer of prosecution against certain acts of Congress from the United States to the Dis-trict, Rights of Married Women. The bill which seeks to amend the mar-

riage laws in the District of Columbia was reported to Congress yesterday afternoon by the Commissioners without recommendation. They submit, however, two letters upon the subject, one from the attorney and another from Ellen Spencer Mussey, chairman of the legislative committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs. They are as follows:

some defects, but if enacted, would in many respects improve the present law. The bill is deficient in not providing that a married woman shall be entitled to the proceeds of a judgment in favor of her injuries. As the bill now stands, the courts might limit her right of action to her separate estate.

arate estate.
"It is objectionable in giving a woman "It is objectionable in giving a woman married out of the District, whose husband afterward becomes a resident of the District, greater rights than it does to a woman who was married in the District. It proposes a material change in the rights of a married woman in the estates of her deceased husband. By the present law a widow is entitled to one-third of her husband's personal estate. The bill makes her entitled to one-half; but in my judgment she should have but one-third, and ment she should have but one-third, and she should be entitled to one-third of the real estate. The bill makes a man re-sponsible for his wife's ante-nuptial debts,

sponsible for his wife's ante-nuprial debts, but in my opinion this is wrong.

"An important change is made by the bill in the law as to the relations of pather has the bill in the law as to the relations of na-rent and child. Now the father has the power to appoint a guardian to his child, born or unborn, and the guardian has control over the child during its minority. control over the child during its minority. The father is now the natural guardian of his child, but the bill makes both the father and mother the natural guardians. The father should continue to be the natural guardians. ral guardian, unless superseded by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, and in such case the mother should succeed him. Instead of giving a widow one-half of all the real and personal property of the husband, I would reduce the share to

one-third."

Ellen Spencer Mussey, chairman of the legislative committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, submitted a report on the bill, in which she says:

bill, in which she says:
"Our committee has considered the objections made by the attorneys. We have no objections to Mr. Thomas' suggestions, but think it best to put husband and wife on an equality. The attorneys do not agree on section three. The section is intuded to enable the wife to recover personal damages, and it could be made more explicit. It is suggested that the widow explicit. It is suggested that the widow is not liable for the maintenance of her is not liable for the maintenance of her family, but this committee has never known of a case where a widowed mother in business did not provide for her family. We do not consider, though, that a married woman in business should be liable for the support of her family. This would allow a worthless husband to evade his responsibilities. The woman should not be encouraged to make a livelihood for her family when the husband can do it, but, if she is forced to provide for the family, she should be given every prothe family, she should be given every pro-"We agree to make the widow's share

"We agree to make the widow's share one-third instead of one-half of the real and personal property. We submit that a woman of property who marries a worthless man can protect her property by a marriage contract. Very few men know their wives' capacity for business, but women generally do well with property 12t them.

"We differ entirely with the attorneys as to a father's guardianship rights. The mother has a right in her child different from any other right in the world, but

from any other right in the world, but we trust that both father and mother will be given equal rights in their children."

Mr. A. H. Cransby of 158 Kerr

street, Memphis, Tenn., writes that his wife had cancer which had taten two large holes in her breast, and which the best physicians of the surrounding country treated, and mother and aunt had died of

specialists of New York, under whose

treatment she was placed, declared her case was hopeless. All treatment having failed, she was given up to die. S. S. S. was recomseem, a few bottles cured her sound Our treatise on this disbe sent free to any SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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